

Thank you for purchasing the "Mack" the NYFE Trading System

Five "Mack" System files are included in this archive:

mack.txt The file you are now reading
mack.doc This file in Word Doc Format
mack.ela The Tradestation System ela file
mack.els The Tradestation 2000i els file
yx.txt 20 years of continuous contract, back-adjusted, day session only,
NYFE futures data.

(If you are not using Tradestation or SuperCharts,
the system rules are very simple and should be easy to code into any
software)

The System Documentation below contains the following information:

"Mack" the NYFE TRADING SYSTEM (Report text format)

Introduction
Historical Results
System Concept
System Rules

Tradestation Easy Language code in text form

Instructions for "Transfer in" to TradeStation & SuperCharts & Import to
TradeStation 2000i
Instructions for Inserting Analysis Techniques
Instructions for Cut and Paste to PowerEditor
Trade by Trade Report

"MACK"
the NYFE TRADING SYSTEM

Version 1.0
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Introduction

Since we released our Prudent S&P System we have had numerous requests for a system designed for the NYFE Index or the Dow Jones Index. The lack of availability of accurate historical testing data for the Dow Jones futures led us to select the NYFE as the trading vehicle for this system. Although there is a great deal of historical data available for the cash Dow Jones Index, the daily highs and lows for the cash index were calculated in a manner that would exaggerate the daily ranges and would not give accurate results if we tried to substitute historical cash market data for futures market data.

Fortunately there is plenty of historical futures data available for the NYFE Index and the NYFE can be traded with much lower margin requirements than the S&P Index. We believe the "MACK" System is capable of trading successfully in the broad-based NYFE Index and we expect it to be a very popular system, especially for those traders who would prefer to avoid the high margin S&P futures market.

Hypothetical Test Results

Before we discuss the specific rules of the "MACK" system, we will present the hypothetical results. Table 1 shows the hypothetical performance of the system tested over 10 years of data. For testing purposes, we used continuously back-adjusted daily data. We ignored all night sessions, and all calculations were based on day-session prices and ranges. Throughout the ten year period \$150 was deducted from every trade to simulate the effects of commissions and slippage. This slippage rate is substantially more than we would use in most other markets and is the same as we used in testing the Prudent S&P system. The test period begins 10/17/88. This starting date was used to give us ten years of trading results after setting the "maxbarsback" on our TradeStation 4.0 testing platform to 50 days. ("MaxBarsBack" refers to the number of bars of data necessary to calculate the rules in a system.) The ten year test period excludes the MaxBarsBack period, so that trades are generated starting in January 1989. The test period ended December 31, 1998.

We were quite pleasantly surprised with the results of the NYFE testing. The "MACK" System performs well on both long and short trades and shows an unusually high Profit Factor (Gross Profit Divided by Gross Loss) of 6.20.

The "MACK" System tends to hold winning trades for about three weeks while generally cutting the losses after 4 market days. In our ten year test period the system proved to be quite profitable in spite of the lack of frequent activity and spending very little time in the market. Trading one contract would have resulted in a hypothetical gain of \$173,475 with a maximum drawdown of \$7,550. The system is reasonably accurate with 69% winning trades (31 winners out of 45 trades).

After adding \$150 to every loser and subtracting \$150 from every winner to allow for the substantial slippage and commission that is characteristic of index trading, the winning trades were still larger than losing trades by a factor of 2.80 to 1. In spite of these high costs the average trade (win and loss) was a very strong \$3855. We consider this to be an outstanding number given the high costs we tacked on. There were 8 consecutive winners while the maximum consecutive losers in the test period was 2. The largest winning trade was \$44,175 which accounted for about 25% of the net profit. The system has a profit factor (gross profit divided by gross loss) of 6.20.

Table 1. "MACK" the NYFE System Historical Results Performance Summary: All Trades

Total net profit	\$ 173,475.00	Open position P/L \$	14,200.00
Gross profit	\$ 206,825.00	Gross loss	\$ 33,350.00
Total # of trades	45	Percent profitable	69%
Number winning trades	31	Number losing trades	14
Largest winning trade	\$ 44,175.00	Largest losing trade	\$ -2,650.00
Average winning trade	\$ 6,671.77	Average losing trade	\$ -2,382.14
Ratio avg win/avg loss	2..80	Avg trade(win & loss)	\$ 3,855.00
Max consec. winners	8	Max consec. losers	2
Avg # bars in winners	16	Avg # bars in losers	4
Max intraday drawdown	\$ -7,550.00		
Profit factor	6.20	Max # contracts held	1
Account size required	\$ 7,550.00	Return on account	2298%

Performance Summary: Long Trades

Total net profit	\$ 141,550.00	Open position P/L \$	14,200.00
Gross profit	\$ 166,950.00	Gross loss	\$ 25,400.00
Total # of trades	36	Percent profitable	69%
Number winning trades	25	Number losing trades	11
Largest winning trade	\$ 44,175.00	Largest losing trade	\$ -2,650.00
Average winning trade	\$ 6,678.00	Average losing trade	\$ -2,309.09
Ratio avg win/avg loss	2..89	Avg trade(win & loss)	\$ 3,931.94
Max consec. winners	8	Max consec. losers	2
Avg # bars in winners	18	Avg # bars in losers	4
Max intraday drawdown	\$ -7,550.00		
Profit factor	6.57	Max # contracts held	1

Account size required	\$ 7,550.00	Return on account	1875%
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Performance Summary: Short Trades

Total net profit	\$ 31,925.00	Open position P/L	\$ 0.00
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Gross profit	\$ 39,875.00	Gross loss	\$ 7,950.00
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Total # of trades	9	Percent profitable	67%
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Number winning trades	6	Number losing trades	3
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Largest winning trade	\$ 18,550.00	Largest losing trade	\$ -2,650.00
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Average winning trade	\$ 6,645.00	Average losing trade	\$ -2650.00
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Ratio avg win/avg loss	2.51	Avg trade(win & loss)	\$ 3,547.22
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Max consec. winners	4	Max consec. losers	2
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Avg # bars in winners	11	Avg # bars in losers	5
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Max intraday drawdown	\$ -7,575.00
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Profit factor	5.02	Max # contracts held	1
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Account size required	\$ 7,575.00	Return on account	421%
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HYPOTHETICAL OR SIMULATED PERFORMANCE RESULTS HAVE CERTAIN INHERENT LIMITATIONS. UNLIKE AN ACTUAL PERFORMANCE RECORD, SIMULATED RESULTS DO NOT REPRESENT ACTUAL TRADING. ALSO, SINCE THE TRADES HAVE NOT ACTUALLY BEEN EXECUTED, THE RESULTS MAY HAVE UNDER-OR-OVER COMPENSATED FOR THE IMPACT, IF ANY, OF CERTAIN MARKET FACTORS SUCH AS LACK OF LIQUIDITY. SIMULATED TRADING PROGRAMS IN GENERAL ARE ALSO SUBJECT TO THE FACT THAT THEY ARE DESIGNED WITH THE BENEFIT OF HINDSIGHT. NO REPRESENTATION IS BEING MADE THAT ANY ACCOUNT WILL OR IS LIKELY TO ACHIEVE PROFITS OR LOSSES SIMILAR TO THOSE SHOWN.

System Concept

The "MACK" System, like most of our systems, is based on several simple but very logical concepts. The entry method is based on identifying dips or rallies using the relationship between a long term moving average of the highs and a short term moving average of the lows. In our experience buying on dips and shorting on rallies is a great deal more comfortable than chasing after breakouts. We find that this procedure lowers risk and increases the profits. The long trades in the system are designed to let profits run. These trades are capable of producing extraordinary profits and to benefit from the long term growth in equity markets. The short trades on the other hand attempt to profit rather quickly from occasional big market corrections. Since we never know

the potential profit on any trade we have added some creative exits that will help us lock in or realize various levels of open profits before they get away.

Trading Rules

Here are the rules for the entries on the buy side of our system: 1. The three day average of the lows must be at least two average true ranges below the twenty day average of the highs. (Use 12 days for calculating the ATR in all rules unless otherwise noted.) 2. The twenty day average of the highs must be within five average true ranges of the twenty day average of the lows. 3. If these two conditions are met, we will enter long on a stop order at 1.75 average true ranges above the lowest low of the last three days.

Here are the rules for our exits from the buy trades.

1. We will exit on a sell stop at the lowest low of the last 16 days.
2. When the close is 1.5 average true ranges above our entry we will raise our sell stop to the lowest low of the last 12 days.
3. When the high point of the open trade reaches 2 average true ranges or more we will raise our sell stop so that it is 1 average true range above our entry.
4. When the high point of the open trade reaches 5 average true ranges or more we will raise our sell stop so that it is 4 average true ranges above our entry.
5. When the high point of the open trade reaches 10 average true ranges or more we will raise our sell stop so that it is 9 average true ranges above our entry.
6. When the high point of the open trade reaches 12 average true ranges or more we will raise our sell stop so that it is 12 average true ranges above our entry.
7. We will exit on a stop when our loss reaches \$2500.

Here are the rules for the entries on the sell side of our system:

1. The six day average of highs must be two average true ranges or more above the twenty day average of the lows.
2. If this condition is met we will sell on a stop at the highest high of the last three days minus 3.5 average true ranges. (In this case we will want to use a seven day ATR instead of our usual 12 days. When going short it is particularly important that the size of the decline be measured relative to more recent volatility.)

Here are the rules for our exits from the short trades.

1. We will exit on a buy stop at the highest high of the last 16 days.
2. When the close is 1.5 average true ranges below our entry we will lower our buy stop to the highest high of the last 12 days.

3. If the low point of the open trade reaches 2.5 average true ranges below our entry price we will place a buy stop one average true range below our entry price.
4. When the close is 3 average true ranges or more below our entry we will take our profit at the opening the next day.
5. We will exit on a stop when our loss reaches \$2500.

Entry Logic

We will go through the various rules of the system one at a time and explain the logic behind each step starting with the long side entries.

1. We want to buy on a dip so we need to have some measure of relative price action to show that the recent prices are lower than they were a while ago. To do this we require that the three day average of the lows must be at least two average true ranges below the twenty day average of the highs. Using average true range to measure the distance between the averages allows the system to adapt to changes in volatility. During quiet market periods two average ranges might be a small decline and during very volatile periods two ranges could be a very large decline. In either instance the size of the decline is related to the size of the current market volatility. This adaptive feature should keep the system in tune with changing market conditions.

Please also note that the exact size of the decline has not been curve fit. We simply used a minimum amount of decline and the system should become operative whenever there is a decline of that amount or greater. This logic is also adaptive to changing market conditions and allows the system to trade on dips of various magnitude as long as our minimum requirement has been met.

By comparing an average of recent lows with an average of longer term highs we tend to smooth out the price action and make it more orderly for our analysis. This process helps to dampen the effects of wide swinging days in either direction.

2. Although we want the system to buy on dips, we don't want the system to buy when the market is crashing. We want our system to go short during the crashes. In order to differentiate between dips and crashes we implement a rule that keeps us from going long if the market has declined too far too fast. If the difference between the twenty day average of highs and lows is more than five average true ranges, we will assume that the market is declining too fast and it is not safe to step in and be a buyer.

3. Once our first two rules have identified the type of decline we want to buy, we need some dependable indication that the dip is actually over. In this case we require that the prices must have started to recover from the low point of

the decline by a minimum amount. This recovery might take many different shapes. The market could start a recovery with one big up day or it could start a recovery by a sequence of smaller up days or any combination of up and down days. By measuring the recovery from the low point of the last three days we can detect almost any type of immediate recovery and use this favorable price action to trigger our precise entry. Again we try to make the system adaptive to changing market conditions by measuring the amount of the recovery in units of average true range. The average true range will contract or expand depending on market conditions. In quiet markets our entry will be triggered with small amounts of recovery and in volatile markets we will require more substantial recovery before entering.

As you can see, our entry signals on the long side are very simple and straight forward. The entries on the short side are even more simple. This simplicity is not the result of any lack of attention to the system design. We actually go to great effort to make the system as simple as possible because the fewer the rules for entry, the more robust the system should be. It is our belief that simple systems have a higher probability of working in the future than more complex systems. Statisticians refer to this as the degrees of freedom effect. Here are our entry rules for the short trades.

We want to go short when the market has been strong but has suddenly begun to decline sharply.

1. To show us that the market has been strong we require that the six day average of the highs must be at least two average true ranges above the twenty day average of the lows. You will note that on the long trades we measured the recent dip using only three days of price action. Because we are going to enter our short trades only after a very sharp decline we can not measure the strength of only a three day period because the sharp decline that we are waiting for would drop this short term average much too quickly. For this reason we found that we need to measure the recent market strength over a longer period. Our studies showed us that we needed to look at the highs for a period of six days or more.

2. Now that we have some evidence that the market has been strong recently we must be alert for any sudden and abnormal downward price action. In this case our entry criteria on the short side requires a downward move of twice the size of our buy signals. On the long side we enter on a move of 1.75 ATRs from the 3 day low. On the short side we will only enter on a decline of 3.5 ATRs from the 3 day high.

It is our experience that major declines are hard and fast. Our entry criteria on the short side is very stringent and is not intended to be triggered very often. For now, trying to catch every minor down move in a rising market is beyond our expertise. We will have to be satisfied with doing most of our

trading from the long side and only catching occasional down moves of major proportions.

Exit Logic

As in all of our carefully designed systems, the results of MACK the NYFE System are highly dependent on using an effective combination of exit strategies. Lets start with a detailed explanation of the exits from the long trades.

In general we have a long term bullish bias toward stock index trading and we have built that bias into the system by trying to let our long trades run as far as possible.

1. We like to start our new trades with a fairly wide trailing stop that avoids whipsaws and allows us to get the new trade started in the right direction. This wide stop at the beginning is a common feature in most of the systems that we design and is one of the key elements that helps us to have a high percentage of winning trades. Here we will begin our trade with a trailing stop at the lowest low of the last sixteen days.

Even though we are entering only on dips, when the market is volatile the distance between our entry point and the sixteen day low could be substantially more than we want to risk. The system also includes a money management stop which is intended to limit the maximum loss to \$2500. If the sixteen day trailing exit is too far away the money management stop becomes our operative exit.

2. Once our trade is underway and begins heading in the right direction we want to tighten our stops gradually. When the close is 1.5 ATRs above our entry we will shorten the trailing stop to the lowest low of the last 12 days.

3. At some point early in the trade we would like to have a break-even stop or lock in a small profit. When the high point of the open trade reaches 2 ATRs of profit we will raise our stop to 1 ATR above our entry. This should assure that our small open profit does not become a loss.

4. When the high point of our open trade reaches 5 ATRs above our entry we will raise our stop to 4 ATRs above our entry. Now we should have a worthwhile profit locked in and we are hoping for even more.

5. Just in case we get lucky and the bull market wants to put more money in our pockets we have to be prepared to lock in ever greater profits. We wouldn't want an open profit of 10 ATRs to be stopped out at our previous exit at 4 ATRs would we? To lock in our bigger profit we will raise our stop to our entry plus 9 ATRs as soon as the high point of our trade reaches 10 ATRs.

6. Continuing with our simple logic of moving the stop up as our profits increase, once we reach a peak of 12 ATRs or more our stop comes up all the way to 12 ATRs. Remember we are using end of day data and it is quite possible that we would reach 12 ATRs during the day and then close lower. In this case we would exit at the open the next day. It is just as likely that the market might close well above the 12 ATR level and we now have 12 ATRs locked in. Once we are above the 12 ATR level the system has only two exits. We can get out at the 12 ATR stop or at the 12 day low if that is closer. We didn't want to carry this trailing stop business out to absurdity so we quit at 12 ATRs. In the unlikely event that you get more open profit than this you can simply over ride the system exits and trail the stop at your discretion. What a wonderful problem to look forward to.

Now that we have covered all the possible exits on the long trades we need to do a quick examination of our exits for the short trades. It is important to note that we have made the assumption that short trades should not be left to run indefinitely. We have been looking at a period of data that leads us to conclude that short profits need to be realized rather quickly. This may not be the case in the next ten years. If we are wrong, taking the short side profits quickly will not make the system a net loser but it will limit the possible profit. However we are of the mind that we would be content with even modest profits in a true bear market. We will certainly be faring much better than the vast majority of investors under these circumstances. Here is the logic behind our short exits.

1. Just as with our long trades we will start our new trade with a 16 day channel exit. In this case our stop would trail at the highest high of the last 16 days.
2. When the close is 1.5 ATRs below our entry price we will lower our trailing stop to the highest high in the last 12 days.
3. Next we have our break-even or small profit exit for the short side. Once the low point of the open trade reaches 2.5 ATRs below our entry we will put in a buy stop at 1 ATR below our entry. We have now locked in a small profit or a break-even trade.
4. When the close is 3 ATRs or more below our entry point we will exit at the next open. In the past the down moves and recoveries were so swift that this exit took much more than 3 ATRs of profit and prevented the winners from turning quickly into losers. It may prove to be a curve fit but we have no data to support the logic of holding out for bigger profits.

On the trades that don't work out so well, the \$2500 money management stop mentioned on the long trades applies as well to the short trades.

Weaknesses

Like most stock index systems the MACK System has made most of its historical profits in the last year or two. The bullish bias of the recent historical data could easily lead traders to be overly optimistic about the potential for this system. The underlying strength of the market will ultimately determine how profitable this system might be in the future. The system does not require a roaring uptrend to be profitable but it would certainly require a strong market to duplicate the historical performance of the last year or two.

The liquidity of the NYFE futures market is not nearly that of the S&Ps and we have little actual experience in trading it. We have allowed a generous \$150 per trade for commissions and slippage but we have no way of knowing if this is a realistic figure.

Finally we have to admit to having built in a bullish bias to our exits. In the case of a very prolonged downtrend we may be taking our short profits much too soon and thereby limiting the profit potential on the downside.

Conclusion

The "MACK" system appears to offer a great deal of potential to traders who want to trade something other than, or in addition to, the popular S&P market. We like the logic of the entries and exits. The system does not trade as frequently as we might like and this means that our sample of trades is quite small and potentially suspect. However we continue to take great comfort in the fact that the general logic is quite sound. The system has not been curve fit to maximize big profits. The system is capable of taking small profits as well as big ones. We could easily have optimized a few of the parameters of the system to bring the hypothetical profit level above \$200,000. We elected to stay with less profitable parameters that showed evidence of greater potential robustness.

We think the "MACK" system will hold up well over time. There are many elements of the logic that could easily be applied to other markets.

Code for TradeStation

```
{ Mack the NYFE Trading System Copyright 1999 Chuck Le Beau and David Elden  
Chuck Le Beau's System Traders Club http://www.traderclub.com  
support@traderclub.com}
```

```
Condition1= average(L,3) < average(H,20) - 2 * avgtruerange(12);
```

```
Condition2= lowest(L,20) > highest(H,20) - 5 * avgtruerange(12);
Condition3 = average(H,6) > average(L,20) + 2 * avgtruerange(12);
```

```
{----- Long Side -----}
```

```
if marketposition<>1 then begin
```

```
    if Condition1 and Condition2 then buy (" Long Entry ") lowest(L,3) +
    1.75*avgtruerange(7) stop;
    end;
```

```
if marketposition=1 then begin
```

```
    exitlong (" Long Channel ") lowest(l,16) stop;
    if c> entryprice + 1.5 * avgtruerange(12) then exitlong (" Long Profit 1.5
") lowest(l,12) stop;
    if maxtradehigh >= entryprice + 2 * avgtruerange(12) then exitlong ("
Long Breakeven ") entryprice + 1 * avgtruerange(12) stop;
    if maxtradehigh >= entryprice + 5 * avgtruerange(12) then exitlong ("
Long Profit 5 ") entryprice + 4 * avgtruerange(12) stop;
    if maxtradehigh >= entryprice + 10 * avgtruerange(12) then exitlong ("
Long Profit 10 ") entryprice + 9 * avgtruerange(12) stop;
    if maxtradehigh >= entryprice + 12 * avgtruerange(12) then exitlong ("
Long Profit 12 ") entryprice + 12 * avgtruerange(12) stop;
    end;
```

```
{----- Short Side -----}
```

```
if marketposition<>-1 then begin
```

```
    if Condition3 then sell (" Short Entry") highest(H,3) -
    3.5*avgtruerange(7) stop;
    end;
```

```
if marketposition=-1 then begin
```

```
    exitshort(" Short Channel ")highest(H,16) stop;
    if c< entryprice -1.5 * avgtruerange(12) then exitshort (" Short Profit 1.5
") highest(H,12) stop;
    if c< entryprice -3 * avgtruerange(12) then exitshort (" Short Profit 3 ")
open;
    if mintradelow <= entryprice - 2.5 * avgtruerange(12) then exitshort ("
Short Breakeven ") entryprice - 1 * avgtruerange(12) stop;
    end;
```

```
{
    Moneymanagement Stop = $2,500.00
    Costs = $150.00
    Maxbarsback = 50
}
```

INSTRUCTIONS FOR "TRANSFER IN" TO TRADESTATION (From TradeStation 4.0 Help File)

When you receive a disk or CD that contains an indicator, a ShowMe or PaintBar study, a trading system, or a function in ELA file format, do not use the Windows Explorer, the Windows File Manager, or the DOS COPY command to copy these analysis techniques into TradeStation. Instead, you must use TradeStation's transfer feature.

To transfer an analysis technique into TradeStation from another directory, a disk, or a CD, when it is in the ELA file format, use the following steps:

1. Use the Tools - QuickEditor menu sequence to access the QuickEditor.
2. Click the Transfer button to produce the Transfer Analysis Techniques dialog.
3. Click the Transfer analysis techniques FROM Easy Language Archive file radio button to transfer in analysis techniques.
4. Click on OK to produce the Transfer from archive file dialog.
5. In the From edit box, enter the complete path name for and the name of the Easy Language Archive file (.ELA) from which you want to transfer the analysis techniques. Enter the path name and file name using one of the following methods:
 - a) If you have previously transferred files, TradeStation remembers where the ELA files were located and lists the ELA file names in the From drop-down list. Choose an ELA file from the drop-down list.
 - b) In the From edit box, type in the drive letter, the correct path name, and the ELA file name. For example, C:\TEMP\SYSTEMS, where C: is the drive letter, TEMP is the directory path name, and SYSTEMS is the ELA file name TradeStation is to create.
 - c) Click on the Browse button to access the standard Windows Open dialog, in which you can choose the directory and the ELA file that contains the analysis techniques you want to transfer in. Once you specify the file and click OK, the information is placed in the From edit box.
 - d) Click the Scan button to have TradeStation scan any drive you specify for existing ELA files. Any ELA files found are placed in the From drop-down list.

You can then choose the ELA file that contains the analysis techniques you want to transfer in from the drop-down list.

6. Once you enter the information in the From edit box, click on OK to produce the Transfer dialog.

7. Click on the radio button for the type of analysis technique you want to transfer into TradeStation. You may transfer in only one type of analysis technique at a time, unless you select Transfer All and transfer in all the analysis techniques found in the ELA file. If the radio button for a particular type of analysis technique is dimmed (grayed-out), it means TradeStation did not find that type of analysis technique in the ELA file you specified.

8. Once you select either the specific analysis technique type or Transfer All, click on OK.

a) If you selected Transfer All, TradeStation begins transferring in the analysis techniques contained in the ELA file you specified. If an analysis technique with the same name as one you are transferring in already exists in TradeStation, a warning dialog will appear indicating that the duplicate analysis technique was not transferred.

OR

b) If you selected a specific type of analysis technique, the Transfer analysis technique type dialog appears.

Click on as many analysis techniques as you want to transfer in; this highlights the technique. To deselect an analysis technique, click on it again.

Once you have highlighted the analysis techniques you want to transfer in, click on OK. TradeStation begins transferring the analysis techniques from the ELA file into TradeStation. If an analysis technique with the same name as one you are transferring in already exists in TradeStation, a warning dialog will appear indicating that the duplicate analysis technique was not transferred.

9. When TradeStation is finished transferring the analysis techniques in from the ELA file, you are returned to the QuickEditor. Click Close to return to TradeStation.

You can now insert the analysis technique into your TradeStation chart. For information on inserting the different analysis techniques into your chart window, refer to the sections that cover indicators, ShowMe and PaintBar studies, and trading systems. How to work with user functions is covered in the Easy Language User's Manual.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR LOADING SYSTEMS INTO SUPERCHARTS 4.0

(Older versions do not use the Ela format and cannot use this technique. See below for versions prior to 4.0
(From SuperCharts 4.0 Help File)

When you receive a disk or CD that contains an indicator, a ShowMe or PaintBar study, a trading system, or a function in ELA file format, do not use the Windows Explorer, the Windows File Manager, or the DOS COPY command to copy these analysis techniques into SuperCharts. Instead you must use SuperCharts transfer feature.

To transfer an analysis technique into SuperCharts from another directory, a disk, or a CD, when it is in the ELA file format, use the following steps:

1. Use the Tools - QuickEditor menu sequence to access the QuickEditor.
2. Click the Transfer button to produce the Transfer Analysis Techniques dialog.
3. Click the Transfer analysis techniques FROM Easy Language Archive file radio button to transfer in analysis techniques.
4. Click on OK to produce the Transfer from archive file dialog.
5. In the From edit box, enter the complete path name for and the name of the Easy Language Archive file (.ELA) from which you want to transfer the analysis techniques. Enter the path name and file name using one of the following methods:
 - a) If you have previously transferred files, SuperCharts remembers where the ELA files were located and lists the ELA file names in the From drop-down list. Choose an ELA file from the drop-down list.
 - b) In the From edit box, type in the drive letter, the correct path name, and the ELA file name. For example, C:\TEMP\SYSTEMS, where C: is the drive letter, TEMP is the directory path name, and SYSTEMS is the ELA file name SuperCharts is to create.
 - c) Click on the Browse button to access the standard Windows Open dialog, in which you can choose the directory and the ELA file that contains the analysis techniques you want to transfer in. Once you specify the file and click OK, the information is placed in the From edit box.
 - d) Click the Scan button to have SuperCharts scan any drive you specify for existing ELA files. Any ELA files found are placed in the From drop-down list. You can then choose the ELA file that contains the analysis techniques you want to transfer in from the drop-down list.

6. Once you enter the information in the From edit box, click on OK to produce the Transfer dialog.

7. Click on the radio button for the type of analysis technique you want to transfer into SuperCharts. You may transfer in only one type of analysis technique at a time, unless you select Transfer All and transfer in all the analysis techniques found in the ELA file. If the radio button for a particular type of analysis technique is dimmed (grayed-out), it means SuperCharts did not find that type of analysis technique in the ELA file you specified.

8. Once you select either the specific analysis technique type or Transfer All, click on OK.

a) If you selected Transfer All, SuperCharts begins transferring in the analysis techniques contained in the ELA file you specified. If an analysis technique with the same name as one you are transferring in already exists in SuperCharts, a warning dialog will appear indicating that the duplicate analysis technique was not transferred.

OR

b) If you selected a specific type of analysis technique, the Transfer analysis technique type dialog appears.

Click on as many analysis techniques as you want to transfer in; this highlights the technique. To deselect an analysis technique, click on it again. Once you have highlighted the analysis techniques you want to transfer in, click on OK. SuperCharts begins transferring the analysis techniques from the ELA file into SuperCharts. If an analysis technique with the same name as one you are transferring in already exists in SuperCharts, a warning dialog will appear indicating that the duplicate analysis technique was not transferred.

9. When SuperCharts is finished transferring the analysis techniques in from the ELA file, you are returned to the QuickEditor. Click Close to return to SuperCharts.

You can now insert the analysis technique into your SuperCharts chart. For information on inserting the different analysis techniques into your chart window, refer to the sections that cover indicators, ShowMe and PaintBar studies, and trading systems. How to work with functions is covered in the Easy Language User's Manual.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR IMPORTING ANALYSIS TECHNIQUES IN TRADESTATION
2000I

We have supplied the code for the system in both ela, Tradestation 4.0 format and els TradeStation 200i format. Use the els file if you are importing into Tradestation 2000i, and be sure to select all, when prompted.

When importing analysis techniques, you can only import one ELA/ELS file at a time. Each ELA/ELS file may contain several analysis techniques. Once you specify the file to import, the wizard enables you to select individually each analysis technique you want import from the file. If the analysis technique already exists in your product, the analysis technique is not imported. To import an EasyLanguage Archive/Storage file:

- 1 Use the File - Import and Export menu sequence to open the Import and Export Wizard.

- 2 Click Import EasyLanguage Archive File (ELA and ELS).

- 3 Click Next.

- 4 In the Select the location of your EasyLanguage Archive File box, enter the appropriate path and file name (e.g., C:\My Analysis Techniques\Indicators.els).

Note If you do not know the location and/or path of your EasyLanguage Archive file, you can scan or browse your hard drive. For more information, see Scanning Your Hard Drive for EasyLanguage Archive Files.

- 5 Click Next.

- 6 Select the categories of analysis techniques you want to import.

Note: Click Select All to select all analysis categories. Click Clear All to clear all categories so that you can reselect the appropriate categories.

- 7 Click Next.

- 8 Select the analysis technique(s) you want to import.

Note: Click Select All to select all analysis techniques. Click Clear All to clear all analysis techniques so that you can reselect the appropriate analysis techniques.

- 9 Click Finish.

- 10 When the importing process is complete, click OK.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR INSERTING ANALYSIS TECHNIQUES

Analysis techniques, which includes Indicators, ShowMe studies, PaintBar studies and trading systems, can be inserted only on an active chart window. To make a chart window active, simply click on it or use the Window menu. Once your chart window is active, you can add an analysis technique to it in any of three ways: the Menu Sequence method, the Shortcut menu method, or the Indicator icon method. The following covers each of these three methods. Using the Menu Sequence Method

Use the following directions to insert analysis techniques in your chart window using the menu sequence method:

1. Use the Insert - Analysis Techniques menu sequence to produce the Insert Analysis Techniques dialog, shown below. This dialog contains four tabs.

Insert Analysis Techniques dialog

2. Click on the appropriate tab to produce the corresponding dialog. For example, to insert an indicator, click the Indicator tab.
3. Select one analysis technique by clicking on it, or more than one analysis technique by holding down the CTRL key and clicking on the analysis techniques you wish to apply.

If you want to format the analysis technique (change inputs, color, style, scaling, and other properties) before it is plotted, click in the Format checkbox to place a check mark in the box. (To remove the check mark click again.)

4. Click the Plot button. You are returned to the chart window. The analysis has been applied to the chart.

If you chose to format your analysis technique before inserting it on the chart window, the Format analysis technique dialog is produced when you click the Plot button. After specifying the way you want the analysis technique to be displayed, click the OK button to insert the analysis technique and return to the chart window.

Using the Shortcut Menu Method

The following covers using the Shortcut menu method to insert an analysis technique in your chart.

1. Place the mouse pointer on any empty area of the chart window and click the right mouse button to produce the Shortcut menu shown below.

Chart window Shortcut menu

2. Select Insert Analysis Techniques to produce the Insert Analysis Techniques dialog.
2. Click on the appropriate tab to produce the corresponding dialog. For example, to insert an indicator, click the Indicator tab.
3. Select one analysis technique by clicking on it, or more than one analysis technique by holding down the CTRL key and clicking on the analysis techniques you wish to apply.

If you want to format the analysis technique (change inputs, color, style, scaling, and other properties) before it is plotted, click in the Format checkbox to place a check mark in the box. (To remove the check mark click again.)

4. Click the Plot button. You are returned to the chart window. The analysis has been applied to the chart.

If you chose to format your analysis technique before inserting it on the chart window, the Format analysis technique dialog is produced when you click the Plot button. After specifying the way you want the analysis technique to be displayed, click the OK button to insert the analysis technique and return to the chart window.

Trade by Trade Report

Mack the NYFE YX.LNG-Daily 10/17/88 - 12/31/98

Date	Time	Type	Cnts	Price	Signal Name	Entry	P/L
Cumulative							
03/06/89		Buy	1	261.65	Long Entry		
03/17/89		LExit	1	259.00	Long Breakev	\$ -1475.00	\$ -
1475.00							
07/05/89		Buy	1	274.30	Long Entry		
08/14/89		LExit	1	284.05	Long Profit	\$ 4725.00	\$
3250.00							
09/19/89		Buy	1	286.00	Long Entry		
10/13/89		LExit	1	287.60	Long Breakev	\$ 650.00	\$
3900.00							
10/13/89		Sell	1	287.40	Short Entry		
10/16/89		SExit	1	266.30	Short Profit	\$ 10400.00	\$
14300.00							
12/22/89		Buy	1	282.20	Long Entry		

01/05/90	LExit	1	284.45	Long Breakev	\$ 975.00	\$
15275.00						
05/02/90	Buy	1	270.45	Long Entry		
05/15/90	LExit	1	280.25	Long Profit	\$ 4750.00	\$
20025.00						
07/23/90	Sell	1	276.55	Short Entry		
08/21/90	SExit	1	262.10	Short Profit	\$ 7075.00	\$
27100.00						
01/17/91	Buy	1	257.40	Long Entry		
03/11/91	LExit	1	284.65	Long Profit	\$ 13475.00	\$
40575.00						
08/21/91	Buy	1	288.95	Long Entry		
09/04/91	LExit	1	291.95	Long Breakev	\$ 1350.00	\$
41925.00						
09/19/91	Buy	1	290.65	Long Entry		
10/04/91	LExit	1	287.25	Long Channel	\$ -1850.00	\$
40075.00						
10/14/91	Buy	1	287.55	Long Entry		
10/23/91	LExit	1	289.65	Long Breakev	\$ 900.00	\$
40975.00						
11/15/91	Sell	1	289.45	Short Entry		
12/02/91	SExit	1	286.05	Long Entry	\$ 1550.00	\$
42525.00						
12/02/91	Buy	1	286.05	Long Entry		
01/21/92	LExit	1	303.30	Long Profit	\$ 8475.00	\$
51000.00						
03/17/92	Buy	1	300.60	Long Entry		
03/31/92	LExit	1	297.05	Long Channel	\$ -1925.00	\$
49075.00						
04/06/92	Buy	1	298.65	Long Entry		
04/07/92	LExit	1	294.65	Long Channel	\$ -2150.00	\$
46925.00						
04/09/92	Buy	1	296.25	Long Entry		
04/20/92	LExit	1	299.10	Long Breakev	\$ 1275.00	\$
48200.00						
08/27/92	Buy	1	302.30	Long Entry		
09/16/92	LExit	1	303.45	Long Breakev	\$ 425.00	\$
48625.00						
01/13/93	Buy	1	312.00	Long Entry		
02/09/93	LExit	1	319.50	Long Profit	\$ 3600.00	\$
52225.00						
02/16/93	Sell	1	315.55	Short Entry		
02/19/93	SExit	1	313.00	Short Breake	\$ 1125.00	\$
53350.00						
04/12/93	Buy	1	320.55	Long Entry		

04/22/93	LExit	1	316.65	Long Channel	\$ -2100.00	\$
51250.00						
09/08/93	Sell	1	325.10	Short Entry		
09/13/93	SExit	1	330.10	Money Mngmt S	\$ -2650.00	\$
48600.00						
09/23/93	Buy	1	327.05	Long Entry		
10/08/93	LExit	1	328.70	Long Breakev	\$ 675.00	\$
49275.00						
11/26/93	Buy	1	328.70	Long Entry		
01/03/94	LExit	1	330.05	Long Breakev	\$ 525.00	\$
49800.00						
02/04/94	Sell	1	333.95	Short Entry		
03/07/94	SExit	1	331.30	Short Breake	\$ 1175.00	\$
50975.00						
06/29/94	Buy	1	320.15	Long Entry		
07/27/94	LExit	1	321.25	Long Breakev	\$ 400.00	\$
51375.00						
07/19/95	Sell	1	359.15	Short Entry		
07/24/95	SExit	1	364.15	Money Mngmt S	\$ -2650.00	\$
48725.00						
10/12/95	Buy	1	375.80	Long Entry		
10/20/95	LExit	1	377.95	Long Breakev	\$ 925.00	\$
49650.00						
10/30/95	Buy	1	374.15	Long Entry		
12/18/95	LExit	1	387.00	Short Entry	\$ 6275.00	\$
55925.00						
12/18/95	Sell	1	387.00	Short Entry		
01/02/96	SExit	1	392.00	Money Mngmt S	\$ -2650.00	\$
53275.00						
04/12/96	Buy	1	400.70	Long Entry		
05/02/96	LExit	1	403.55	Long Breakev	\$ 1275.00	\$
54550.00						
09/04/96	Buy	1	406.10	Long Entry		
09/25/96	LExit	1	418.50	Long Profit	\$ 6050.00	\$
60600.00						
12/19/96	Buy	1	440.15	Long Entry		
01/02/97	LExit	1	442.65	Long Breakev	\$ 1100.00	\$
61700.00						
03/25/97	Buy	1	465.40	Long Entry		
03/27/97	LExit	1	460.40	Money Mngmt S	\$ -2650.00	\$
59050.00						
04/15/97	Buy	1	443.35	Long Entry		
05/07/97	LExit	1	472.50	Long Profit	\$ 14425.00	\$
73475.00						
08/20/97	Buy	1	521.80	Long Entry		

08/21/97	LExit	1	516.80	Money Mngmt S	\$ -2650.00	\$
70825.00						
10/30/97	Buy	1	512.95	Long Entry		
11/14/97	LExit	1	517.90	Long Breakev	\$ 2325.00	\$
73150.00						
12/23/97	Buy	1	534.30	Long Entry		
12/23/97	LExit	1	529.30	Money Mngmt S	\$ -2650.00	\$
70500.00						
01/13/98	Buy	1	528.30	Long Entry		
03/30/98	LExit	1	596.05	Long Profit	\$ 33725.00	\$
104225.00						
04/29/98	Buy	1	596.00	Long Entry		
05/05/98	LExit	1	603.90	Long Breakev	\$ 3800.00	\$
108025.00						
05/29/98	Buy	1	593.40	Long Entry		
05/29/98	LExit	1	588.40	Money Mngmt S	\$ -2650.00	\$
105375.00						
06/05/98	Buy	1	595.35	Long Entry		
06/11/98	LExit	1	590.35	Money Mngmt S	\$ -2650.00	\$
102725.00						
06/17/98	Buy	1	589.35	Long Entry		
07/09/98	LExit	1	611.00	Long Profit	\$ 10675.00	\$
113400.00						
07/23/98	Sell	1	599.85	Short Entry		
08/05/98	SExit	1	562.45	Short Profit	\$ 18550.00	\$
131950.00						
10/12/98	Buy	1	511.45	Long Entry		
10/12/98	LExit	1	506.45	Money Mngmt S	\$ -2650.00	\$
129300.00						
10/13/98	Buy	1	506.80	Long Entry		
11/24/98	LExit	1	595.45	Long Profit	\$ 44175.00	\$
173475.00						
12/17/98	Buy	1	578.20	Long Entry		

To view an equity chart based on the above trades go to:

http://traderclub.com/systems_mack.htm

PAST PERFORMANCE IS NOT NECESSARILY INDICATIVE OF FUTURE RESULTS.

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MARKET FACTORS SUCH AS LACK OF LIQUIDITY. SIMULATED TRADING PROGRAMS IN GENERAL ARE ALSO SUBJECT TO THE FACT THAT THEY ARE DESIGNED WITH THE BENEFIT OF HINDSIGHT. NO REPRESENTATION IS BEING MADE THAT ANY ACCOUNT WILL OR IS LIKELY TO ACHIEVE PROFITS OR LOSSES SIMILAR TO THOSE SHOWN.

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Good luck and Good trading.